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EXAMINER	
MILIA, MARK R	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

DATE MAILED: 05/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/916,370

Applicant(s)

LOPEZ ET AL.

Examiner

Mark R. Milia

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 8-13, 15, 20, 22-26, 28-30 and 35-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 30 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 8-13, 15, 20, 22-26, 28, 29, 35-43 and 45-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 20, 22 and 44 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment was received on 2/21/06 and has been entered and made of record. Currently, claims 1-5, 8-13, 15, 20, 22-26, 28-30, and 35-49 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
3. Claims 1-5, 8-13, 15, 20, 22-26, 28-29, 35-37, and 48-49 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
4. The term "relatively" in claims 1, 20, 23, and 29 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "relatively" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. The claims generally state filtering image files according to a predetermined criteria, the predetermined criteria excluding "relatively" smaller image files and including "relatively" larger image files. It is not clear what size image file is considered small and what is

considered large. Therefore the claims are rendered indefinite. For the purpose of the following rejections, the examiner interprets the above claims to mean filtering or excluding an image file under a particular size and including an image file over a particular size.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, 8-13, 15, 20, 22-26, 28-30, and 35-37 have been considered but are moot in view of the current amendments to the claims and therefore a new ground(s) of rejection will be made. Newly added claims 38-49 will be addressed in the following rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

7. Claims 1-5, 8-9, 29, 36-38, 41-43, and 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamaguchi in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0087577 to Manjunath.

Regarding claims 1 and 29, Yamaguchi discloses a method and system of printing with a printing system, comprising: analyzing a web page with the printing system to identify image files associated with the web page (see paragraphs [0084]-

[0087]), filtering the image files with the printing system according to predetermined criteria so as to identify qualified image files (see Figs. 5-9, Table 1, and paragraphs [0113], and [0116]-[0189], reference shows a plurality of options available to a user that filter image content and output which is analogous to the claim limitation), selecting at least one of the qualified image files (see paragraphs [0095]-[0098] and [0104]), and printing the selected ones of the qualified image files (see paragraphs [0104]-[0105]).

Yamaguchi does not disclose expressly filtering the image files with the printing system according to predetermined criteria indicative of at least one file characteristic so as to identify certain ones of the image files as qualified image files, the predetermined criteria excluding relatively smaller ones of the image files from the qualified image files and including relatively larger ones of the image files in the qualified image files.

Manjunath discloses filtering the image files with the printing system according to predetermined criteria indicative of at least one file characteristic so as to identify certain ones of the image files as qualified image files, the predetermined criteria excluding relatively smaller ones of the image files from the qualified image files and including relatively larger ones of the image files in the qualified image files (see Figs. 1 and 4 and paragraphs [0019]-[0020], [0040]-[0042], and [0049]-[0050]).

Regarding claim 42, Yamaguchi discloses analyzing a web page with the printing system to identify image files associated with the web page (see paragraphs [0084]-[0087]), filtering the image files with the printing system according to predetermined criteria so as to identify qualified image files (see Figs. 5-9, Table 1, and paragraphs [0113], and [0116]-[0189], reference shows a plurality of options available to a user that

filter image content and output which is analogous to the claim limitation), selecting at least one of the qualified image files (see paragraphs [0095]-[0098] and [0104]), and printing the selected ones of the qualified image files (see paragraphs [0104]-[0105]).

Yamaguchi does not disclose expressly filtering the image files with the printing system according to predetermined criteria indicative of at least one file characteristic so as to identify certain ones of the image files as qualified image files, the predefined criteria including a filter criteria for comparison with textual information associated with a particular image files but separate from a URL of the particular image file.

Manjunath discloses filtering the image files with the printing system according to predetermined criteria indicative of at least one file characteristic so as to identify certain ones of the image files as qualified image files, the predefined criteria including a filter criteria for comparison with textual information associated with a particular image files but separate from a URL of the particular image file (see Figs. 1 and 4, and paragraphs [0037]-[0038] and [0064]-[0065]).

Yamaguchi & Manjunath are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, retrieving HTML data, using filtering techniques, for eventual execution and output.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the filtering of data, as described by Manjunath, with the system of Yamaguchi.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to increase system speed by eliminating unnecessary or unwanted data from being retrieved (see paragraphs [0005] and [0007] of Manjunath).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Manjunath with Yamaguchi to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1, 29, and 42.

Regarding claim 2, Yamaguchi further discloses electronically acquiring the web page with the printing system (see paragraphs [0084]-[0087] and [0100]).

Regarding claim 3, Yamaguchi further discloses electronically obtaining the selected ones of the qualified image files (see paragraphs [0084]-[0087], [0095]-[0098], [0100]-[0105], [0113], and [0116]-[0189]).

Regarding claim 4, Yamaguchi further discloses providing a web page identifier (see paragraph [0102]) and downloading to the printing system a web page source file that corresponds to the web page identifier (see paragraphs [0111]-[0113]).

Regarding claim 5, Yamaguchi further discloses performing a dialog according to http protocol to obtain the web page source file (see paragraphs [0111]-[0112]).

Regarding claim 8, Yamaguchi further discloses wherein the web page source file contains markup text, and wherein the analyzing further comprises parsing the markup text to identify the image files associated with the web page (see paragraphs [0111]-[0112]).

Regarding claim 9, Yamaguchi further discloses parsing the markup text to identify image file pathnames embedded therein (see paragraphs [0112], [0119]-[0120],

[0127]-[0128], and [0154]-[0155]), determining which ones of the image files are located at the corresponding image file pathnames (see paragraphs [0119]-[0120], [0127]-[0128], and [0154]-[0155]), and determining which other ones of the image files are located at other pathnames associated with the corresponding image tile pathnames (see paragraphs [0119]-[0120], [0127]-[0128], and [0154]-[0155]).

Regarding claim 36, Manjunath further discloses identifying at least some of the file characteristics from contents of the web page (see Figs. 1 and 4 and paragraphs [0037]-[0042], [0047]-[0050], and [0061]-[0065]).

Regarding claim 37, Manjunath further discloses identifying at least some of the file characteristics from contents of the image file (see paragraphs [0040], [0042], and [0049]-[0050]).

Regarding claim 38, Manjunath further discloses wherein the predefined criteria requires the qualified image files to have a file size characteristic greater than a predefined threshold value (see paragraphs [0019]-[0020], [0040], [0042], and [0049]-[0050]).

Regarding claim 41, Manjunath further discloses wherein the predefined criteria requires the qualified image files to have a particular image file type (see paragraph [0038]).

Regarding claim 43, Yamaguchi and Manjunath do not expressly disclose wherein the textual information associated with the particular image file is located in a header portion of the particular image file. However, it is well known in the art for

header files to contain textual information, such as with JPG files, as admitted by the applicant on page 19 line 12-page 20 line 2 of the specification.

Regarding claim 45, Manjunath further discloses wherein the textual information associated with the particular image file is derived from spatial analysis of a rendering of the web page (see paragraphs [0047], [0064], and [0065]).

Regarding claim 46, Manjunath further discloses wherein the filter criterion is indicative of the nature of the image (see paragraphs [0064] and [0065]).

8. Claims 23-26, 28, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato in view of Manjunath.

Regarding claim 23, Kato discloses a multifunction printing system comprising: an image proofing subsystem coupled to the web page analysis subsystem for forming a user-markable proof sheet having an indicia of each of the certain image files and a user-designation area associated with each indicia (see Figs. 4 and 8 and column 5 line 25-column 6 line 5), a proof sheet analyzer subsystem adapted to identify the user-designated ones of the certain image files from the marked proof sheet and obtain the user-designated ones of the certain image files (see Figs. 1 and 2 and column 5 line 25-column 6 line 52), and an image printing subsystem coupled to the proof sheet analyzer subsystem for printing the user-designated ones of the image files (see Fig. 1 and column 6 lines 11-52).

Kato does not disclose expressly a web page analyzer subsystem for identifying and obtaining certain image files associated with a specified web page and for obtaining

certain of the image files that satisfy filter criteria indicative of at least one image file characteristic, the certain ones of the image files having a relatively larger size than other ones of the image files and omitting image files that are not relatively large in size.

Manjunath discloses a web page analyzer subsystem for identifying and obtaining certain image files associated with a specified web page and for obtaining certain of the image files that satisfy filter criteria indicative of at least one image file characteristic, the certain ones of the image files having a relatively larger size than other ones of the image files and omitting image files that are not relatively large in size (see Figs. 1 and 4 and paragraphs [0019]-[0020], [0037]-[0038], [0040]-[0042], and [0049]-[0050]).

Kato & Manjunath are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, retrieving data for eventual execution and output.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the web page analyzer and filter criteria system as described by Manjunath with the system of Kato.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to increase system speed by eliminating unnecessary or unwanted data from being retrieved (see paragraphs [0005] and [0007] of Manjunath).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Manjunath with Kato to obtain the invention as specified in claim 23.

Regarding claim 24, Manjunath further discloses an internet access subsystem coupled to the web page analyzer subsystem and the proof sheet analyzer subsystem for obtaining the certain image files (see Figs. 1 and 4 and paragraphs [0037]-[0042] and [0049]-[0050]).

Regarding claim 25, Kato further discloses a printer subsystem coupled to the image proofing subsystem for printing the user-markable proof sheet and coupled to the image printing subsystem for printing the user-designated ones of the image files (see Fig. 1, column 5 line 50-column 6 line 5, and column 6 lines 11-52).

Regarding claim 26, Kato further discloses a scanner subsystem coupled to the proof sheet analyzer subsystem for optically scanning the marked proof sheet (see Fig. 1 and column 6 lines 21-25, reference states that the operator enters the desired information onto the designation sheet and then inputs the sheet into the image printer, this is done by use of the attached scanner, further support for this can be found in claims 1, 3, and 11, therefore the reference disclose the claimed limitation).

Regarding claim 28, Manjunath further discloses wherein the filter criteria include a file type of the image tile (see paragraphs [0038] and [0047]).

Regarding claim 48, Manjunath further discloses wherein the filter criteria include textual information associated with the image file (see Figs. 1 and 4 and paragraphs [0037]-[0038] and [0064]-[0065]).

9. Claims 10, 13, 15, 35, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamaguchi and Manjunath as applied to claims 1 and 42 above, and further in view of Kato.

Regarding claims 10 and 47, Yamaguchi and Manjunath do not disclose expressly printing a proof sheet for the qualified image files, the proof sheet having for each of the qualified image files an image indicia and a corresponding selection area, marking at least one of the selection areas corresponding to at least one of the qualified image tiles to be printed, optically scanning the marked proof sheet to form a scanned image, and processing the scanned image so as to determine the selected ones of the qualified image files.

Kato discloses printing a proof sheet for the qualified image files, the proof sheet having for each of the qualified image files an image indicia and a corresponding selection area (see Fig. 4 and column 5 line 25-column 6 line 5), marking at least one of the selection areas corresponding to at least one of the qualified image tiles to be printed (see Fig. 4 and column 5 lines 35-47), optically scanning the marked proof sheet to form a scanned image (see Fig. 1 and column 6 lines 21-25, reference states that the operator enters the desired information onto the designation sheet and then inputs the sheet into the image printer, this is done by use of the attached scanner, further support for this can be found in claims 1, 3, and 11, therefore the reference disclose the claimed limitation), and processing the scanned image so as to determine the selected ones of the qualified image files (see column 6 lines 26-44).

Regarding claim 13, Yamaguchi and Manjunath do not disclose expressly wherein the image indicia is a thumbnail image.

Kato discloses wherein the image indicia is a thumbnail image (see Fig. 4 and column 5 lines 39-41 and 50-61).

Regarding claim 15, Yamaguchi and Manjunath do not disclose expressly wherein the printing a proof sheet further comprises obtaining the qualified image files and processing each of the qualified image files to form the corresponding thumbnail image.

Kato discloses wherein the printing a proof sheet further comprises obtaining the qualified image files and processing each of the qualified image files to form the corresponding thumbnail image (see column 5 lines 50-61).

Regarding claim 35, Yamaguchi and Manjunath do not disclose expressly printing a proof sheet for the qualified image files, the proof sheet having for each of the qualified image tiles an image indicia and a corresponding image specifier, and providing at least one of the image specifiers to the printing system so as to determine the selected ones of the qualified image files.

Kato discloses printing a proof sheet for the qualified image files, the proof sheet having for each of the qualified image tiles an image indicia and a corresponding image specifier (see Fig. 4 and column 5 line 25-column 6 line 5) and providing at least one of the image specifiers to the printing system so as to determine the selected ones of the qualified image files (see column 5 lines 5-22 and column 6 lines 11-52).

Yamaguchi, Manjunath, & Kato are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, retrieving data for eventual execution and output.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the proof sheet printing a marking process as described by Kato with the system of Yamaguchi and Manjunath.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide an efficient way to acquire copies of prints with the desired properties using only a multifunction printer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kato with Yamaguchi and Manjunath to obtain the invention as specified in claims 10, 13, 15, 35, and 47.

10. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato, Yamaguchi, and Manjunath as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view Tomat et al.

Regarding claim 11, Kato, Yamaguchi, and Manjunath do not disclose expressly wherein the printing a proof sheet further includes printing at least one identity marker indicative of a web location for each of the image files.

Tomat discloses wherein the printing a proof sheet further includes printing at least one identity marker indicative of a web location for each of the image files (see Fig. 41 and column 13 lines 16-28).

Kato, Yamaguchi, Manjunath, & Tomat are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, retrieving data for eventual execution and output.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the identity marker as shown by Tomat with the system of Kato, Yamaguchi, and Manjunath.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide an image files location information to allow a plurality of users to locate a particular image file with ease.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Tomat with Kato, Yamaguchi, and Manjunath to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

11. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato, Yamaguchi, Manjunath, and Tomat as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Knowles.

Kato, Yamaguchi, Manjunath, and Tomat do not disclose expressly determining from the at least one identity marker the web location for the selected ones of the qualified image files.

Knowles discloses determining from the at least one identity marker the web location for the selected ones of the qualified image files (see abstract, Fig. 1A, column 2 lines 28-35, column 5 lines 21-37 and 60-66, column 6 lines 4-7 and 16-26, and column 9 lines 12-27, reference shows that a bar code indicative of a web location can be printed and used to communicate a web location to a computing system and when the bar code is scanned by a scanner the web page to which the bar code is associated with is thus connected to).

Kato, Yamaguchi, Manjunath, Tomat, & Knowles are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, retrieving data for eventual execution and output.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the identity marker indicative of a web location as described by Knowles with the system of Kato, Yamaguchi, Manjunath, and Tomat.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide greater access to image files, without the need for manual input, that may be located on a remote network, such as the Internet.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Knowles with Kato, Yamaguchi, Manjunath, and Tomat to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

12. Claims 39 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamaguchi and Manjunath as applied to claim 38 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6701350 to Mitchell.

Regarding claim 39, Yamaguchi and Manjunath do not disclose expressly wherein the file size characteristic is a file size of the image file.

Mitchell discloses wherein the file size characteristic is a file size of the image file (see column 1 lines 53-56).

Regarding claim 40, Yamaguchi and Manjunath do not disclose expressly wherein the file size characteristic is a rendered image size of the image file, the rendered image size including a height and width.

Mitchell discloses wherein the file size characteristic is a rendered image size of the image file, the rendered image size including a height and width (see column 1 lines 53-56).

Yamaguchi, Manjunath, & Mitchell are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, retrieving HTML data for eventual execution and output.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the file size characteristic being a file size of the image file, the image size including height and width, as described by Mitchell, with the system of Yamaguchi and Manjunath.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to increase system speed by eliminating unnecessary or unwanted data from being retrieved (see paragraphs [0005] and [0007] of Manjunath).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Mitchell with Yamaguchi and Manjunath to obtain the invention as specified in claims 39 and 40.

13. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato and Manjunath as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of Mitchell.

Kato and Manjunath do not disclose expressly wherein the filter criteria include a height and width of the image files as rendered on the web page.

Mitchell discloses wherein the filter criteria include a height and width of the image files as rendered on the web page (see column 1 lines 53-56).

Kato, Manjunath, & Mitchell are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, retrieving data for eventual execution and output.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the height and width of the image files as part of the filter criteria, as described by Mitchell, with the system of Kato and Manjunath.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to increase system speed by eliminating unnecessary or unwanted data from being retrieved (see paragraphs [0005] and [0007] of Manjunath).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Mitchell with Kato and Manjunath to obtain the invention as specified in claim 49.

Allowable Subject Matter

14. Claims 20 and 22 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action.

15. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

The examiner believes that it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine automatically analyzing a web page to identify image files and filtering the image files based on an image size characteristic, specifically to include large image files and exclude small image files and the printing of a proof sheet containing the qualified images, the proof sheet also

containing an identity marker indicative of a web location for each of the qualified images, with the other limitations set forth in the claims.

16. Claim 30 is allowed.

17. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

The examiner believes that it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine automatically analyzing a web page to identify image files and filtering the image files based on matching textual information associated with an image file and printing of a proof sheet containing the qualified images, the proof sheet also containing an identity marker indicative of a web location for each of the qualified images, with the other limitations set forth in the claims.

18. Claim 44 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

19. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

The examiner believes that it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine textual information associated with a particular image file located in a shadow file different from but associated with the particular image file, with the other limitations set forth in the claims.

Conclusion

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. To further show the state of the art refer to the attached Notice of References Cited.

21. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

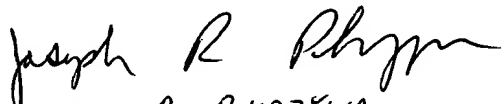
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark R. Milia whose telephone number is (571) 272-7408. The examiner can normally be reached M-F 8:00am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler M. Lamb can be reached at (571) 272-7406. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MRM

Mark R. Milia
Examiner
Art Unit 2625


JOSEPH R. POKRZYWA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
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